

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 49

JANUARY 9, 1936

No. 19

ARE YOUR BOBBINS BREAKING YOUR YARN?

Under prevailing conditions in the Textile Industry
Many Mills have continued to Run Old and Worn
Out Bobbins long after they Should Have Been
Replaced

Other Mills have Saved on First Cost by buying
Bobbins Made to Sell at a Price—Inferior Bobbins
with Some Vital Measurement Not Quite Right—
Or Perhaps They Do Not Fit the Shuttle Spring

RESULT—MORE FILLING BREAKS

Filling Breaks are a Real Detriment to Quality and
Quantity of Your Product—If You are Running
Feelers and Matching the Pick They Will

CUT DOWN THE NUMBER
OF LOOMS PER WEAVER

WHY NOT BUY YOUR BOBBINS FROM
THOSE WHO BUILD YOUR LOOMS?

THEY KNOW → The Bobbin Your Loom Needs
→ The Bobbin Your Weave Needs
→ The Bobbin Defects Sure to
Cause Weave Room Trouble

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C. UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2, 1897

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Says Freight Rate Decision Penalizes Southern Mills Also Discourages Shipments By Rail

THE recent freight rate decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission which revises freight rates on all descriptions of textile products east of the Rockies, will penalize shipments from the Southern territory, according to a statement from Carl R. Cunningham, of Atlanta. Mr. Cunningham is traffic manager for the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the North Carolina and South Carolina Associations. His statement, in part, is given below.—Editor,

As the result of a decision made by the Interstate Commerce Commission following an exhaustive investigation, there will be a general revision of freight rates on all descriptions of textile products from all producing points to practically all of the consuming points east of the Rocky Mountains, scheduled to be made effective on April 8, 1936.

The decision approves an average increase of approximately 10 per cent in the general rate level. Although there are some reductions there are other increases exceeding this amount and the figure of 10 per cent represents the approximate average increase in the rate level as a whole.

The decision will provide for radical changes in the relationship of rates from the competitive producing sections to the various consuming territories. The principles observed to determine the relationships fixed by the decision are of great importance to the relative development and progress of the different sections of the country, not only with respect to the particular commodities involved in this proceeding, but also the extent to which the principles observed in his adjustment may be a precedent in the determination of rates for the transportation of other articles of commerce between all of the States constituting this united country.

Probably the two most important factors considered in the usual adjustment of freight rates are the value of services to the public and the cost of service to the railroads. Since the largest and most important section of the United States for the consumption of textile products includes the densely populated and highly industrialized States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Connecticut and Massachusetts, recog-

nition of the value of service principle of rate making requires that the consumers in these States be permitted to draw these products necessary for the public welfare, from all available producing areas at a reasonable and properly related cost of transportation, and it is, likewise, necessary in the public interest of the producing sections of the country, that an opportunity be afforded to market these products at the principal consuming areas without the imposition of any rate barriers or penalty charge over and above differences in transportation cost that might normally result from location greater distances than from competitive shipping points to the same consuming section.

In proper recognition of this correct principle of rate making, the adjustment of rates on these products which has prevailed for more than 40 years has provided for freight rates from the Southern producing district on a rate level at least as low as and, in some instances, lower per mile than from the shorter distant competitive shipping points in the Eastern and New England States to the consuming markets in these States. That rate adjustment has been justified and is necessary because of the fact that to this most important consuming section the distance from the Southern producing points is materially greater than that from the Eastern producing points so that the application of equal rate levels still leaves the Southern shippers at a substantial disadvantage in the actual rates charged for the transportation of the products from the mill to the consumer. From a value of service standpoint there is no possible justification for any relatively higher rates from the more distant Southern producing points than from the shorter distant Eastern points to these large consuming markets in the East.

From a standpoint of cost of transportation it has always been difficult and is probably impossible to accurately determine any reliable rate figure showing exactly the cost of transporting a particular commodity for a given length of haul from one shipping point as compared with another shipping point to the same market. In this proceeding the evidence tended very strongly to show that the cost of transporting these textile products to the East is relatively lower from the Southern producing areas than from the competitive producing areas in New

England. This is due to many conditions involved in the movement of this particular traffic, indicating a comparative cost for moving these goods from the respective producing areas without any relation to what the cost might be for moving entirely different descriptions of traffic from the same areas. The movement of these textile products from the South to the East in the first instance constitutes a larger volume of traffic than that from New England to the same destinations, the movement from the South is in greater units or average weight per shipment and is more generally loaded in through package cars, in some instances constituting regular daily textile trains. The average value per pound of the goods transported, which is important from a cost of transportation standpoint, insofar as the insurance against loss or damage is concerned, and which is likewise important from a value of service standpoint, demonstrates clearly the propriety of lower rates from the South than from the North, since a much greater proportion of the tonnage transported from the South consists of the coarser, cheaper grades of fabrics than the movement from the Eastern and New England points to the same markets. As further evidence of lower relative cost of moving the Southern goods it is a known fact that the cost of transportation generally decreases as the length of haul becomes greater and the goods from the South on the average move for substantially greater distances than from New England origins to these Eastern consuming markets. Under all of the conditions there was no evidence in this proceeding to require a higher rate per mile from the South to the East than from New England to the East because of any actual difference in the relative cost of transporting textile products from the respective producing areas to these Eastern consuming markets.

Notwithstanding previous rate history, the Southern shipper's disadvantages in distance, the constitutional right of all sections of the country to equal treatment, and the absence of any proof that it costs more per mile to transport these products from the South, the decision in the textile case imposes a penalty charge on the traffic from the South by reason of a rate differential higher than that approved for similar distances from the competitive New England shipping points in addition to the natural disadvantage of the Southern shippers resulting from the longer hauls involved in the movement from the South. The effect of the decision is to produce substantial increases in the rates from the South and reductions in rates from the North to the East, disrupting the formerly existing relationships and denying the Southern shippers right to equal opportunity to market their products in this most important consuming section of the country on a basis of equal treatment by the transportation agencies involved.

A study of the present and approved rates on cotton piece goods in the original piece via all rail routes from representative Southern and Northern producing points to the Eastern territory shows that, while the Northern shippers now have the advantage of lower actual rates to this territory as result of their proximity thereto, the effect of the decision will be to increase the rates from the South and reduce the rates from the Northern shipping points. If the rates were properly made in consideration of the value of service to the public, the cost of

service to the railroads, the average value of the products from respective territories, the volume of the movement of the commodity involved, the average weight per shipment, due consideration of the longer hauls on this traffic from the South, due consideration of the previous rate history, and due recognition of the right of all sections of the country to equal treatment, there should be no penalty charge against the South in the level and relationship of rates to this most important consuming territory.

The imposition of this penalty against the Southeastern and Carolina section of the country is emphasized by the fact that the decision accords competitive rates to shippers in the Southwestern territory but denies same to the shippers located in the Southern section of the country.

The Southwestern railroads are authorized to establish from Texas points, such as San Antonio, the same rate to Chicago as from Atlanta although the distance is 473 miles greater from San Antonio than from Atlanta. However, shippers located in central Georgia, South Carolina or North Carolina are not accorded the same treatment but a shipper at Charlotte, N. C., from which point the distance is only 100 miles greater than from Atlanta is denied a competitive rate relationship, since the decision contains no provision for establishing the same rate from Charlotte as from Atlanta similar to that authorized from competitive shipping points in the Southwest.

The Southern mills are therefore denied rates as low as those fixed from more distant origins in the East such as Boston, Mass., or Lewiston, Maine, and are also required to pay a higher rates than from the more distant Texas mills to Chicago. This in spite of the absence of any evidence in the record to indicate a less cost of handling textile products from New England points such as Lewiston, Maine, or from Southwestern points such as San Antonio, Texas, to Chicago than from Charlotte, N. C., to Chicago.

Cotton towels are competitively shipped to Richmond, Va., from Griffin, Ga., 585 miles, and from Fall River, Mass., 565 miles, approximately equal distance. The decision provides for a rate on towels to Richmond \$1.72 from Griffin and \$1.29 from Fall River. The rate from the South would thus be about 40 per cent higher than from the competitive Northern shipping points of similar distance. If this penalty charge is actually made effective, it would be equivalent to a requirement that the Southern section of the country, embracing a number of the original thirteen States, must be ostracized and any industries locating in the borders of these States tending to develop same will be denied the right to market their products in other sections of the country except by paying a penalty charge in the measure of the transportation rate as compared with the rate from all other competing sections, including competitors located in the snowbound regions of Maine or in the sparsely settled sections of the Southwest. Such would be the result of the rate structure fixed in this proceeding without any justification showing a less cost of transporting textile products from Maine or from Texas than from Georgia and the Carolinas to the large consuming markets in the East and Central West.

Standard Cotton Textile Salesnote

THE recently revised Cotton Textile Salesnote is given below. This revision is effective with respect to any contract, of subsequent date, which incorporates the Standard Cotton Textile Salesnote by reference:

PASSING OF TITLE

The title to goods, sold hereunder, shall pass to the buyer and thereafter goods shall be at buyer's risk:

- a. In the instance of goods sold F.O.B. Mill, upon delivery to carrier, free on board, consigned to buyer or his designee, provided, however, that, for proper cause, seller shall have the right of stoppage in transit.
- b. In the instance of goods to be delivered F.O.B. elsewhere than to carrier, upon arrival of goods at destination and delivery to buyer of bill of lading.
- c. In the instance of goods consigned to seller's order, upon delivery of indorsed bill of lading.
- d. In the instance of goods ordered held or for which buyer has failed to supply shipping instructions, upon the assembling of the goods and the holding thereof subject to buyer's order, together with due mailing of covering invoice.
- e. In the instance of goods, subject to terms C.B.D. which have been invoiced prior to payment, the preceding sections (a, b, c and d) of this paragraph shall not apply and title shall pass only upon receipt of satisfactory settlement.

TERMS OF COLLECTION AND CREDIT

Bills shall be payable on due date, at the place of collection designated by seller, in funds bankable at par.

Seller or seller's agent shall have the right, from time to time, on any unfilled portion of this contract, to limit any credit to be extended hereunder or to require payment before delivery, provided, always, that proper adjustment of discount or allowance of anticipation for such prepayment, be made.

CANCELLATIONS, REJECTIONS AND CLAIMS

Subject to the other paragraphs of this salesnote and those of any appended specification:

- a. With respect to any defective or defaulted portion of any delivery hereunder, buyer shall have the right:
 1. To reject or cancel without damages;
 2. To reject or cancel subject to replacement unless it be practicable to liquidate damages, if any, at a lower figure.
 3. To reject or cancel subject to adjustment.
- b. With respect to any unfilled remainder of this contract, buyer, in addition, shall have the right to cancel damages or subject to adjustment, if, at the time of such cancellation, a substantial breach has occurred, that is:
 1. If such defective portion has amounted to 20 per cent of the whole contract;
 2. If such defaulted portion has amounted to 40 per cent of the whole contract;
 3. If the total of such defective and defaulted portions has amounted to 40 per cent of the whole contract.

The replacement or adjustment of a delivery, either made or agreed upon, shall cure any defect or default with respect to that delivery and in the determination of

any substantial breach, a defect or default so cured shall be deemed not to have occurred.

Buyer's rights to reject or cancel, because of default in delivery, shall expire:

- a. When the goods have been shipped;
- b. In the instance of goods which have been billed and held for shipping directions, if buyer fails to exercise such rights promptly upon receipt of invoice and not later than eight days after the mailing date of invoice, provided it has been properly addressed.

Goods shall be deemed to have been accepted and buyer's rights to reject, cancel or replace because of defect, shall expire:

- a. When ten days have elapsed after buyer knows of such defect;
- b. When goods have been cut. Also, in this instance, acceptance shall bar any subsequent right to claim damages because of patent defect;
- c. When goods have entered any converting process;
- d. In any event, when three months have elapsed after passing of title.

Except in the instance noted, acceptance shall not bar buyer's right to claim damages; this right shall continue subject to the conditions recited below.

With respect to patent defects in goods which have not been cut, seller's warranties shall cease and buyer's right to claim damages shall expire:

- a. When twenty days have elapsed after buyer knows of such defects;
- b. When forty days have elapsed after goods have entered any converting process;
- c. In any event, when six months have elapsed after passing of title.

Any claim for damages because of patent defects, made after goods have entered any converting process or later than three months after passing of title, shall be limited to the difference in value in the grey, existing at date of contract, between goods specified and goods actually delivered.

With respect to latent defects, seller's warranties shall cease and buyer's right to claim damages shall expire:

- a. When twenty days have elapsed after buyer knows of such defects;
- b. In any event, when nine months have elapsed after passing of title.

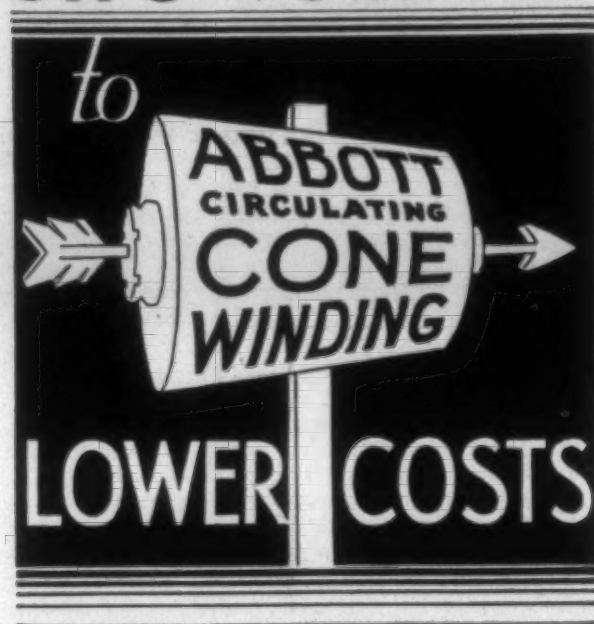
Seller shall have, either, the right to cancel without damages and return to stock or to discontinue manufacturing, or the right to cancel and sell for buyer's account at public auction or private sale, when eight days have elapsed from the mailing date of registered notice to such effect, or as soon thereafter as practicable:

- a. Any unshipped goods covered by an invoice issued hereunder, if payment therefor has been in default over ten days.
- b. Any unfilled portion hereof, if, at the time of such cancellation, payment for 20 per cent or more of the whole contract is in default over ten days.

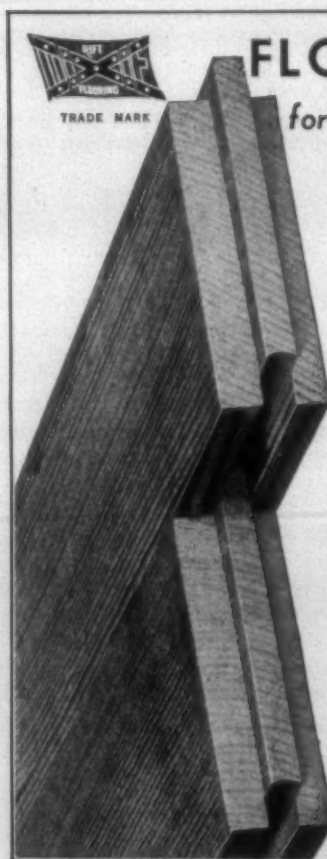
FURNISHING SPECIFICATIONS

Any specifications of assortment or delivery not given with the order, are subject to earliest delivery dates open when received by seller. Buyer agrees that any balance of this contract unspecified within the required time, may, at seller's option, be delivered in seller's selection, either

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of staple goods within the range allowed in this contract or like those already specified under it, as though so specified by buyer.

CASUALTY

If during this contract the production of the subject mill or that of any prior processor whose product is specified hereunder shall be curtailed by strike, lockout, or in addition to these causes specified, by unavoidable casualty or any cause beyond seller's control, actual output of the goods designated in the contract together with such goods on hand shall be pro rated among all contracts in force at the time such contingency becomes fact and as respective delivery dates occur during the lives of such contracts. In any such event, the rights of buyer and seller shall be limited to those hereinafter provided.

Subject to the tolerances, with respect to time of delivery, set forth in any appended specification, buyer shall have the right to cancel any part of this contract past due and undelivered by reason of any cause cited above; seller shall have the same right, provided notice of such curtailment is mailed to buyer not later than five days after any delivery, hereunder, is interrupted thereby.

If so cancelled, reasonable replacement cost of cancellation date shall be determined by agreement, and ten days thereafter, the difference between such cost and contract price, if appreciation, shall be paid by seller to buyer or, if depreciation, by buyer to seller. However, if the strike or lockout which interrupts delivery is general in character, either with respect to the industry as a whole or to the group of mills currently equipped to produce the subject material, then either party may postpone the date as of which replacement cost is determined to the last business day of the month in which total monthly figures indicate that normal production has been resumed. This right to postpone shall not impair any right to cancel.

Upon resumption of normal production by the subject mill, seller shall declare to buyer new delivery dates for any part hereof then past due; five days after receipt of such declaration, the rights to cancel, provided above, shall expire and the delivery schedule, thus amended, shall become valid under this contract.

STORAGE AND INSURANCE

Goods invoiced and held by mill for whatever reason shall be at buyer's risk. Whether located in mill's warehouses or elsewhere, they shall be included under the general fire insurance policies of the mill; and in case of loss, adjustment shall be made out of the insurance received, pro rata with all goods damaged. Goods held for more than one year shall be stored and insured at buyer's expense.

OTHER CONTINGENCIES

If the Salesnote, of which this instrument with its supplementary Specification, if any, has become a part, provides any conditions or procedure, inconsistent with either, then that Salesnote shall govern and neither this Standard Salesnote nor its Contingencies, not covered in either salesnote or in any appended specification, shall be interpreted in accordance with the established rules and customs of the trade, particularly with those rules and customs which have been formally approved by authorized bodies, representing both buyer and seller.

ARBITRATION

Any controversy arising under, or in relation to, this contract shall be settled by arbitration. If the parties are unable to agree respecting time, place, method, or rules of the arbitration, then such arbitration shall be held in the City of New York in accordance with the laws of the State of New York and the rules then obtaining of the General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry.

Slit Cellulose Film Yarns

THE following is extracted from an article which appeared in *Silk and Rayon*:

There are two important types of composite yarns in which slit film is incorporated as a decorative feature, namely, twisted yarns in which a film thread is twisted with one or more yarns spun from other fibres; and mixture yarns in which slit film in fibre form is mixed with other fibres prior to silver formation and then spun as a mixture thread.

TWISTED YARNS

Fancy twists made with film and other threads are used mostly as effect threads in stripes or checks. The size most often used is the 0.5 mm. (1/50 in.) width, and is usually colorless. There is no particular difficulty in the actual twisting providing certain material facts are kept in mind. For instance, it is better to arrange that the film ribbon is twisted spiralwise around the spun yarn which latter serves as a core, and not vice versa. When this course is followed the spun yarn, which lies virtually straight, will take the tensile strains in weaving, dyeing and finishing, while the film yarn being in the form of a spiral can extend lengthways without harmful results. It should not be forgotten that film yarns are like rayon in their reaction to weaving stresses. They will stretch, but do not again contract, and will not stretch a second time—they will then break. This does not mean that film yarns cannot be used as warp threads or as weft. They have ample strength for that, but due care must be taken that they are not woven so tightly that undue strain is put upon them in the shrinking and stretching undergone by the pieces when they are in process of dyeing and finishing.

Film yarns are very thing, 300 substance being only 1/1250 in. thick and 600 substance 1/625 in. thick, hence they have two very sharp edges, sharp enough to cut other fibres; and if a spun yarn is twisted around a viscose ribbon yarn, it only results in the production of spoiled cloth. The contraction and expansion of the two component yarns is so different—even although twisted together—that the razor-like edges of the film yarn are sharp enough to cut through some of the fibres of the spun yarn and allow them to fly outward, entirely spoiling the effect which is desired in the cloth and considerably weakening the strength of the fabric.

Viscose film yarns, like all rayon yarns, are much less strong when wet than dry, and on this account alone the dyer prefers to handle pieces where the film has been twisted round the spun yarn, as in such cases there is less danger of breakages when the fabrics are being handled in the wet state. Where the viscose film yarn has to be incorporated in a yarn more than two-fold it is better in practice to first twist the film yarn around one of the spun yarns which thus forms a foundation or core thread, and then twist this fancy doubled yarn with one or more other yarns as desired in place of running them all together in one operation. The effect produced is smarter in appearance, works up easier, and presents more evenly distributed light reflecting facets. Knitting, crochet and embroidery yarns all lend themselves to twisting with film yarns, thereby acquiring new scintillating properties.

Colored film yarns are also capable of being used but some colors are not very fast to scouring and dyeing.

CUT VISCOSE FILM FIBRE

Cellulose film is cut into strips so narrow that they can be used as fibres and blended with wool, cotton, rayon staple fibre, silk, mohair and alpaca. Film fibre is usually 0.02 mm. thick, 0.25 mm. wide (1/100 in.) and can be

cut to any desired staple length from 3/4 in. to 5 ins. depending upon the purpose for which it is required. The length of staple is determined mainly by the average length of the fibre with which it is to blend. If for blending with cotton of 1 in. to 1 3/8 ins. staple, 1 in. cut fibre would be used; if for mixing with 1 7/16 ins. rayon staple fibre 1 1/2 ins. cut film would be used; for a cape wool averaging 3 ins. to 3 1/2 ins. the cut film fibre would be 3 ins. staple; while the woollen trade generally prefers cut film of 4 1/2 ins. staple.



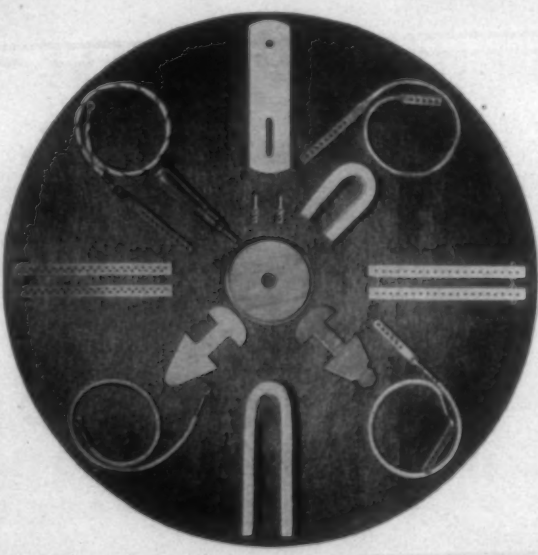
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The proportion of cut film fibre in a mixture yarn is mainly determined by the effect it is desired to produce in the cloth. The usual blend has 15 to 20 per cent of cut film fibre mixed with 85 to 90 per cent of another textile fibre. When the film fibre is colored the percentage required is usually smaller than when the film is colorless. This particularly applies when dark colors are used.

In cotton spinning, where roller and clearer cards are in operation the fibre is hand-fed between the two feed-rolls of the card. With revolving flat cards certain modifications are necessary as the cylinder tends to pack with the fibre after the card has run for two or three minutes. The blended yarn can be spun satisfactorily on the condenser system or by the ring-spinning method, but it is not very suitable for mule spinning. While there are difficulties attached to the production of these fancy yarns it should be borne in mind that these difficulties are not insurmountable.

A New Boil-Off Agent

Announcement of a new degumming agent for the hosiery trade, known as Scourol W. P. Powder, is being made by E. F. Houghton & Co., suppliers of oils and leathers for the textile industry, Philadelphia, Pa.

An announcement from the company says:

"During the two years of scientific research in the laboratory and in plants of leading hosiery manufacturers which preceded this announcement, three principal problems arose as to the proper composition of a boil-off agent.

"The first was the type and amount of fatty matter.

If properly saponified, fatty matter provides lather and suds in the dyeing machine which has a cushioning effect, keeps the hosiery from tangling in the bags and at the same time acts as a lubricant to prevent chafing and rubbing. The fatty matter must be soluble, hence low titre fats have been used which can also be more readily rinsed from the goods. Other requisites of fatty matter are that it must not result in an added lustre which would be objectionable, that it must not hydrolize rapidly nor react with water to produce lime curds, etc. The amount to be used, of course, will vary according to the type of hosiery dyeing machine. The hosiery in a rotary dyeing machine weighs more in proportion to the amount of water used than is true of a paddle type machine. This makes it necessary to increase the amount of boil-off agent added to the water in a paddle type machine as compared with the same hosiery in a rotary machine.

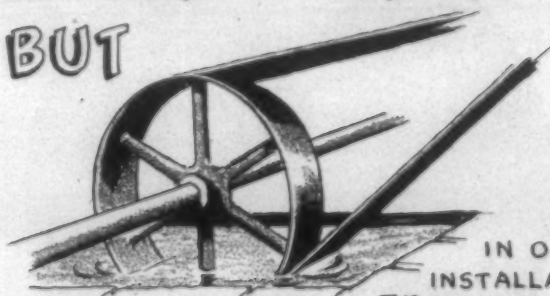
"The ideal boil-off or degumming bath should have a pH value of not over 10.5 and above 10. It is also desirable to maintain this pH value as constantly as possible throughout the degumming and dyeing operation.

"Scourol W. P. Powder in every working concentration has a pH value of 10.2 when the bath is started. As the degumming proceeds the pH value does not decrease materially. It becomes lowered to a point where there is no danger of attacking the fibrin but at the same time its ability to remove sericin or gum has not been depleted.

"The property of penetration is particularly needed to carry the degumming agent to the tightly knit portions of the heel and seam.

"A folder is available outlining the merits of Scourol W. P. Powder."

**IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE—
BUT**



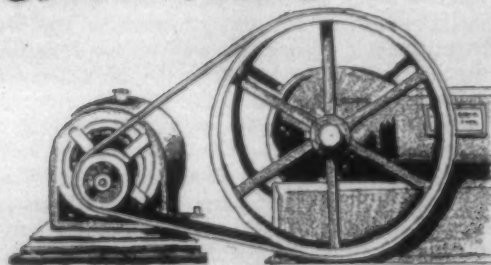
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SOROMINES

Personal News

J. W. Bowen has become second hand in spinning on the first shift at the Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

S. C. Farr has returned to his former position as overseer of weaving at the Santee Mills, Bamberg, S. C.

A. E. Thompson, of Buffalo, S. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Santee Mills, Bamberg, S. C.

W. H. Ellis, of High Point, N. C., has accepted a position in the office of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. C. Edwards, Jr., has become master mechanic at the Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation, Gainesville, Ga.

G. H. Gordon has resigned as general overseer of spinning at the Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

H. O. McGill has been promoted from second hand on second shift to general overseer spinning at the Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

J. F. Cooley has been promoted from section man to second hand in spinning at the Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

F. M. Oxner, formerly of the Slater Manufacturing Company, has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Oconee Textiles, Inc., Westminster, S. C.

W. H. May, president of the May Manufacturing Company of Burlington, N. C., is now on a five months cruise to the principal countries and cities of the world. He sailed from New York Friday aboard the steamship Franconia. He will visit the Orient, Africa, China, Japan, Siam, Hawaii and the Philippines and return to New York on May 29th.

Paul Ackerly, of Atlanta, president of the Acworth (Ga.) Mills, has been missing for the past several weeks and a search is now being made for him off of the coast of Florida. He was last seen when he left Carabelle for Tampa in a 16-foot sailboat, with only a dog for a companion.

W. R. Odell, of Concord, is rounding out his fifty-eighth year as an active leader in the textile business. It was in March, 1877, that Mr. Odell, together with his father, the late Capt. J. M. Odell, entered the textile business in Concord, and he has been in the business continuously since that date. Mr. Odell started with the Odell Mills and when that property was sold became one of the leading bleachers in the South. He was one of the organizers of the Kerr Bleachery and Finishing Works and has been treasurer of the firm for many years.

D. J. Quillen, who recently joined the Southern sales force of the Sterling Ring Traveler Company, of Fall River, Mass., is a practical mill man of long experience. He began work at the Clifton Manufacturing Company and during his service there was overseer spinning for 15 years. He was also overseer spinning at Whitney Manufacturing Company, and later had a similar position at Tucapau. More recently he was with the Charlotte Supply Company as a salesman.

Mr. Quillen will work with George W. Walker, of Spartanburg, who is Southern representative for the Sterling Ring Traveler Company, and the two will cover the entire South. He will also make headquarters at Spartanburg.



FROST-PROOF CLOSETS THAT LIVE UP TO THEIR NAME



Vogel No. 1—Many thousands in use in all parts of the country. Cannot freeze, no matter how cold the weather.

VOGEL frost-proof closets for mill villages and exposed places are known all over the country for their service and dependability. When properly installed they will never freeze, and because of their simplicity of construction there is nothing to get out of order.

Sold by Plumbers and
Jobbers Everywhere

JOSEPH A. VOGEL CO.
Wilmington, Del. St. Louis, Mo.

VOGEL PATENTED **Products**

New Textile Consultant Added Houghton Research Staff

Dr. Eugene Reynolds Manning, well known throughout the textile industry as a consultant in chemistry and engineering, has joined the Research Staff of E. F. Houghton & Co., manufacturers of textile processing oils, lubricants and leathers.

Dr. Manning for the past three years has been head of the Department of Textile Chemistry and Engineering at Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, South Carolina, where he taught such subjects as dyeing, synthetic fibers, cellulose, and related engineering problems.

His industrial experience includes several years with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., as a research chemist, and with the Du Pont Rayon Company in a similar capacity. He was also on the staff of the Pressed Engineering Division of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., at their Marcus Hook plant.

Dr. Manning's experience as a chemical engineer caused him to be chosen in 1932 as a member of the Connecticut State Water Commission which was studying the disposal of industrial waste, polluting the streams of that State.

Prior to 1930 he was connected with a consulting engineering concern in Philadelphia, working on chemical engineering projects connected with new methods of manufacturing and processing rayon for the Tubize-Chatillon Corporation.

This varied experience has resulted in the authorship of a number of reports and technical articles on chemical engineering as applied to the textile industry. This experience he is bringing to E. F. Houghton & Co., where he will be on the staff of the Research and Development Department. His wide experience in the processing of synthetic fibers will constitute a material addition to the service rendered to the textile industry by E. F. Houghton & Co.

Seek Improved Texts for Textile Schools

For some time the textile schools in the United States have been improving their teaching material on technical textile subjects. To accelerate and further this work, a committee of the textile school deans met in Washington last week with officials of the Textile Foundation. Those present were: W. D. Fales, of the Rhode Island School of Design; Henry W. Nichols, of Bradford-Durfee Textile School at Fall River, Mass.; C. A. Jones, of Georgia School of Technology; H. H. Willis, of Clemson College, South Carolina; F. M. Feiker, who is acting for the Foundation in correlating the work, and E. T. Pickard, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Under a grant made by the Foundation, material on the subject of carding was collected and organized by H. H. Willis, in co-operation with the deans of the other textile schools. This material is in the process of being further improved.

The committee agreed to go forward with similar text material on the following subjects related to cotton manufacturing: (1) cotton classification; (2) opening and picking; (3) drawing and roving frames; (4) combing; and (5) spinning. It is expected that some of the text will be ready for use for the fall term, 1936.

At the same meeting the committee decided to start work on one or two wool manufacturing subjects, and the selection of the particular courses was left for decision with Mr. Fales and Charles H. Eames, of the Lowell Textile Institute. It is expected that work in the wool division will be started promptly.

Another group of courses which the school deans are very anxious to have made available is in the field of textile economics. The deans have requested the Textile Foundation to sponsor the collection and presentation of suitable material which will better permit the schools to adapt their economic courses more specifically to textile conditions and operations.

OBITUARY

JESSE M. HOWARD

Concord, N. C.—Funeral services for Jesse M. Howard, 52, prominent Concordian who died suddenly of a heart attack at the Concord hospital late Saturday night, were held at Central Methodist Church here Monday afternoon.

Mr. Howard had been a patient in the hospital since December 23rd, when he broke his hip after slipping on an ice coated sidewalk. He was responding satisfactorily to treatment when fatally stricken.

A native of Wadesboro, Mr. Howard had been a resident of Concord for the past 33 years. After an apprenticeship with the Gibson Mill, where later he served as shipping clerk and dye department overseer, he held the post of superintendent of the Kerr Bleachery for several years, resigning that job to accept one with the duPont Company with headquarters at Charlotte. Mr. Howard traveled extensively in the textile areas of the South, where he was widely known.



TRAIL BLAZING ISN'T ALWAYS DONE WITH AN AX

It was the custom of American pioneers, when exploring new territory, to "blaze a trail," so that others might follow with assurance and in comparative safety. This blazing was done by stripping the bark from trees along the way.

There are still trails to be blazed in America, but they are in industry rather than in virgin forest. In the card clothing industry the name Ashworth has been a trail blazer for three generations. In fact card clothing has become a tradition to this company,—not just a product.

One of the originators of this business was also the originator of hardened and tempered steel wire for card clothing and later of BRIGHT hardened and tempered steel wire. Because of its obvious advantages, this wire is now standard for the entire trade.

Additional improvements from time to time, in product, organization and service, have made this company one of the leaders in its field. The principles of management that have been responsible for past achievement still prevail in this company today. We are still blazing trails that purchasers of card clothing may follow, confident of progress with safety.

NOTE: Other Ashworth contributions to card clothing progress will be described in future advertisements.

Ashworth
PIONEERS IN
CARD CLOTHING

ASHWORTH BROS., INCORPORATED

WOOLEN DIV.: AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

Factories in Fall River, Worcester and Philadelphia

Sales Offices and Repair Shops in Charlotte, Atlanta and Greenville
Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery; Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes; Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire; Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire; Lickerins Rewired and Top Flats Reclothed at All Plants.

The Cotton Outlook

IN a review of the cotton situation, C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter, says:

"As the time draws near for Supreme Court action on the AAA cases, the market appears to be losing some of its tremors. Doubts persist, of course, but these relate more to the character of the decision than to its effect on prices.

"The trade appears to have made up its mind to a large extent on two phases of the pending litigation. One is that the broad policy of the Agricultural Adjustment program is not under consideration, thereby meaning that judgment is unlikely to be passed on the validity of benefit payments in order to obtain co-operation for crop control. The other view is to the effect that if the decision favors the AAA, the market reaction will be negligible, owing to the fact that matters will stand "as they are," excepting, of course, the influence of assured crop control on the nerves of an over crowded short interest in the October position.

"There appears to be general expectation that on January 6th the fate of the Bankhead Compulsory Control Act will be settled, and that it will be declared unconstitutional. Some time ago, it was thought that such action would so seriously impair the adjustment schedule for the new season that the effect on prices would be pronouncedly unfavorable. This view has been substantially revised recently, due largely to the conclusion that such a decision has been expected and, therefore, measurably discounted.

"The current level for new crop quotations certainly cannot be called exorbitant, even if the yield should be much in excess of the present season's production. Moreover, the influence of invalidated compulsory control seems, according to fairly reliable advices, to have been offset by the evidence of exceptional "voluntary" co-

operation for the new season. Undoubtedly, the fact that the differential subsidy payments, guaranteeing 12 cents to producers, would not be accorded non-signers of the new contract, has been a great stimulus to compliance.

"Both the cotton trade and the textile industry are chiefly interested in the reaction that would ensue from a decision invalidating the processing taxes. This levy lays an impost of 4.2 cents per pound on processed raw material. Its elimination, in theory at least, would suggest a price for the finished product of 4.2 cents per pound cheaper. Inasmuch as price is an important consideration in any market, the natural trade inference is that goods demand would be greatly stimulated by the automatic downward revision of prices.

"Prof. George F. Warren, in an address last week before the American Farm Economic Association, was quoted as commenting on this point as follows: 'We need not fear the effects of a negative decision as to the constitutionality of the processing taxes and production control. I believe that the price of hogs would rise decidedly and cotton and wheat would rise appreciably without being responsible for an increase in prices to the consumer.'

"In view of the reduced inventory position of textiles throughout the country, and the backlog of buying that has been withheld pending the adjudication of the AAA cases, it would seem that if Professor Warren's conclusion regarding the stimulating effect of the decision is correct, we may look forward to a buying wave in the cotton branch of the textile industry that not only would bring goodly orders to manufacturers but furnish the incentive for heavy purchases of raw material. In fact, we believe domestic cotton manufacturers are justified in envisioning a period of pronounced prosperity during the forthcoming months of the new year.

(Continued on Page 26)

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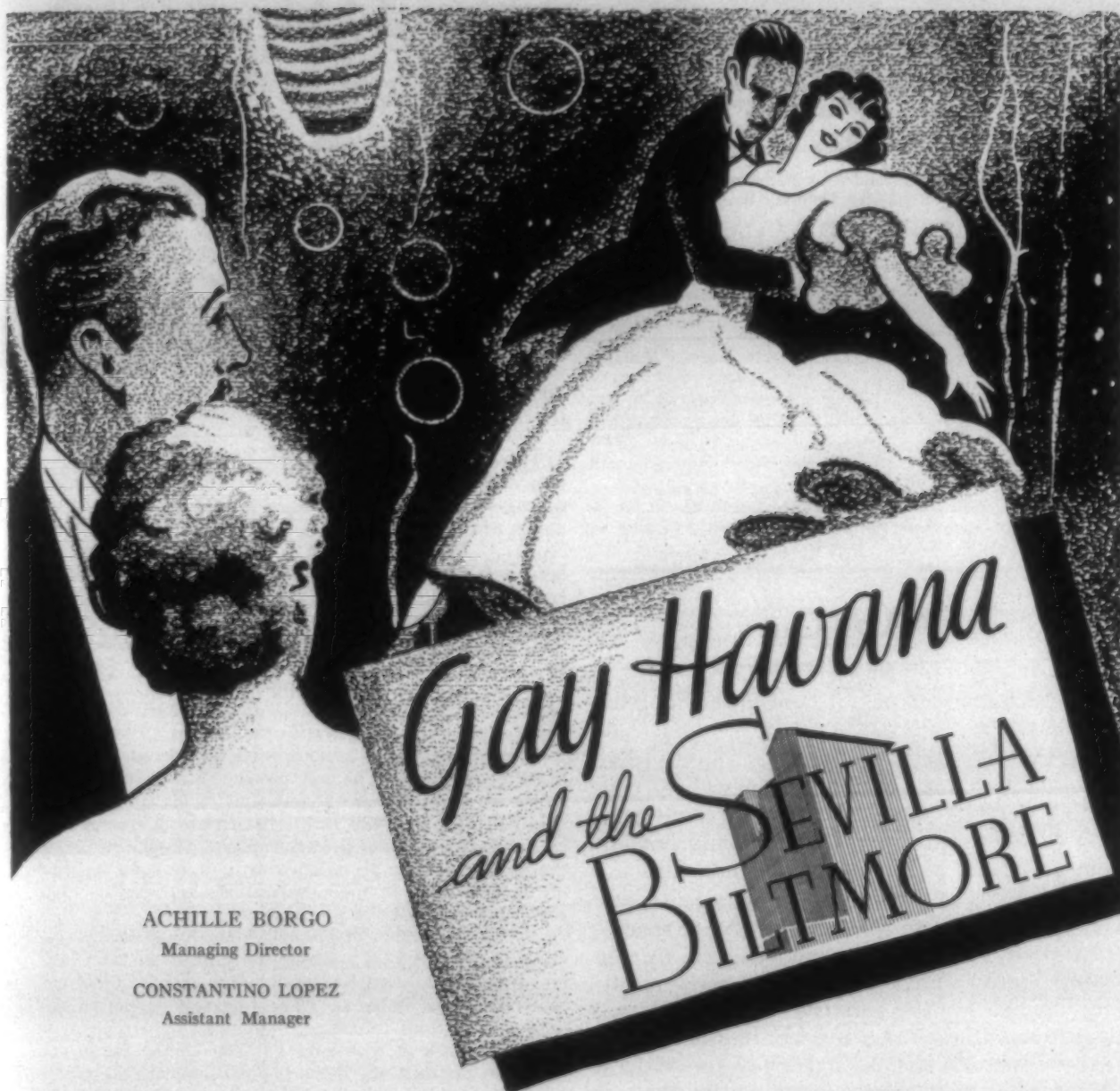
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Under the new regime (the celebrated host, Achille Borgo, is managing director) the Sevilla bar has been modernized into the smartest rendezvous of the capital . . . the famed Sevilla patio enlarged for gay cocktail-hour throngs . . . the hotel refurbished throughout. From now on, the Sevilla-Biltmore will be open the year 'round.

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Sevilla-Biltmore hospitality now includes a special bureau for personal service to guests, to handle their individual travel and entertainment details—such as luggage, customs inspection, entry of guests' automobiles, parties inside or outside the hotel, tours of the island and other particular service.

For information, rates, reservations: any travel agent . . . or Sevilla-Biltmore, Havana, Cuba.

Cable address: "Sevilla."

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern Office: 434 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

AAA Is Out

THE AAA failed to pass its test in the Supreme Court.

We were not at all surprised at the decision. It is exactly in line with what we have been contending since its passage. AAA so plainly contrary to the Constitution that we could not imagine the court making any other decision.

When the Constitution was written, it was made perfectly plain that all powers not specifically given to Congress were reserved by the several States. That principle has been repeatedly upheld by the Supreme Court and will doubtless continue to be upheld. In other words, neither Congress nor any agency of the Federal Government may usurp more power than is granted it under the Constitution.

If the powers granted under AAA were upheld the Supreme Court decision said "Congress might redistribute the entire industrial population of the United States." The decision further pointed out that "the United States Government could destroy local self-government."

Some of the more striking passages from the decision include the following:

* * * *

The power of taxation, which is expressly granted, may, of course, be adopted as a means to carry into operation another power also expressly granted. But resort to the taxing power to effectuate an end which is not legitimate, not within the scope of the Constitution, is obviously inadmissible.

* * * *

A power to lay taxes for the common defense and general welfare of the United States is not in common sense

a general power. It is limited to those objects. It cannot constitutionally transcend them.

* * * *

The question is not what power the Federal Government ought to have but what powers in fact have been given by the people. It hardly seems necessary to reiterate that ours is a dual form of government; that in every State there are two governments—the State and the United States. Each State has all governmental powers save such as the people, by their Constitution, have conferred upon the United States, denied to the States, or reserved to themselves. The Federal Union is a government of delegated powers. It has only such as are expressly conferred upon it and such as are reasonably to be implied from those granted. In this respect we differ radically from nations where all legislative power, without restriction or limitation, is vested in a parliament or other legislative body subject to no restrictions except the discretion of its members.

* * * *

There should be no misunderstanding as to the function of this court in such a case. It is sometimes said that the court assumes a power to overrule or control the action of the people's representatives. This is a misconception. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land ordained and established by the people. All legislation must conform to the principles it lays down. When an act of Congress is appropriately challenged in the courts as not conforming to the constitutional mandate the judicial branch of the government has only one duty—to lay the article of the Constitution which is invoked beside the statute which is challenged and to decide whether the latter squares with the former. All the court does, or can do, is to announce its considered judgment upon the question. The only power it has, if such it may be called, is the power of judgment. This court neither approves nor condemns any legislative policy. Its delicate and difficult office is to ascertain and declare whether the legislation is in accordance with, or in contravention of, the provisions of the Constitution; and, having done that, its duty ends.

* * * *

At best it [AAA] is a scheme for purchasing with Federal funds submission to Federal regulation of a subject reserved to the States . . . The Congress cannot invade State jurisdictions to compel individual action; no more can it purchase such action. . . . The United States can make the contract only if the Federal power to tax and to appropriate reaches the subject matter of the contract.

* * * *

The decision of the court is the most important since the advent of the New Deal. Not only does it topple over the Brain Trust's pet plan for the regimentation of agriculture, but it sounds a clear warning that other New Deal measures are not within the bounds of legality.

Other plans for Federal control of agriculture and industry are likely to suffer the same fate accorded AAA. The Bankhead Act, Guffey Act, Wagner Act, and others appear headed for the discard.

The decision is the most severe blow so far struck at the New Deal. As long as the Constitution stands as it is now written, it is plainly implicated in the court decision that Congressional attempts toward a new economic order, built on Federal control, will avail nothing.

Aftermath of the Tax Decision

WHILE cotton manufacturers are rejoicing that the processing taxes are no more, it will take some time to make the necessary adjustments between buyer and seller which are called for under the protective clauses.

Suspension of trading for the past several weeks was a wise move, as the situation needs close study by everyone affected by the court decision.

It is too early yet to foresee all of the effects of the end of AAA. As far as the tax itself is concerned, several points of interest are emphasized now.

First, it seems certain that all of the mills which took court action against tax collections will, within a reasonably short time, be refunded the funds that were impounded by court order.

Second, it seems very unlikely that any refunds of taxes actually paid in will ever be made. There are no funds available for repayment and the chances are there never will be any money appropriated for the purpose.

Owners of several mills which were sold by the Government under process tax liens, apparently have a case against the Government.

The most immediate problems faced by the mills involve the adjustments to be made on existing contracts and the naming of new prices.

Many buyers are expecting to cover their needs on the basis of current quotations, less the full amount of the processing tax. Mills are unwilling to reduce prices to the full amount of the tax. Efforts to buy goods on this basis proved fruitless this week. Prices have been too low for a long time and have not reflected the full extent of the taxes. They should not decline to the full extent of the tax.

We feel that if mills handle their sales carefully and are in no rush to book new business purely on a price basis, that they will be able to prevent undue price declines. The best advice at present appears to be "hold everything."

Another question of vital importance involves the action that the Government will take toward tax on floor stocks. The law which levied taxes on all goods in stock when the law became effective also promised rebates when the tax was to be lifted. Section 16 of the act says:

Sec. 16 (a) Upon the sale or other disposition of any article processed wholly or in chief value from any commodity with respect to which a processing tax is to be levied, that on the date the tax first takes effect or wholly terminates with respect to the commodity, is held for sale or other disposition (including articles in transit) by any person, there shall be made a tax adjustment as follows:

(1) Whenever the processing tax first takes effect,

there shall be levied, assessed and collected a tax to be paid by such person equivalent to the amount of the processing tax which would be payable with respect to the commodity from which processed if the processing had occurred on such date.

(2) Whenever the processing tax is wholly terminated, there shall be refunded to such person a sum (or if it has not been paid, the tax shall be abated) in an amount equivalent to the processing tax with respect to the commodity from which processed.

(b) The tax imposed by sub-section (a) shall not apply to the retail stocks of persons engaged in retail trade, held at the date the processing tax first takes effect; but such retail stocks shall not be deemed to include stocks held in a warehouse on such date, or such portion of other stocks held on such date as are not sold or otherwise disposed of within 30 days thereafter. The tax refund or abatement provided in sub-section (a) shall not apply to the retail stocks of persons engaged in retail trade, held on the date the processing tax is wholly terminated.

In a statement issued on Tuesday, Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, stated that after conferences between mill interests and merchants in New York, a plan had been evolved that is recommended as fair and equitable for buyers and sellers alike.

Chief problems of the industry following the decision, Dr. Murchison said, were related to handling undelivered orders, refunds to buyers of taxes collected by mills and placed in custody of courts, and new contracts.

The formula announced as proposed by the Recovery Committee of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, approved by the Association and concurred in by the Cotton-Textile Institute was summarized as providing:

1. That in making price adjustments on undelivered portions of existing contracts, sellers protect themselves against losses as the result of new taxes or inability to obtain refund of taxes placed in escrow;
2. That in agreeing to the ultimate refund of taxes placed in escrow, buyers and sellers shall bear pro rata the cost of obtaining the release of such funds from escrow; and
3. That new contracts shall bear the so-called "up-and-down" clause which, protecting both buyers and sellers in the event of new Federal legislation affecting any element of the seller's cost, has been generally accepted by the trade for the last two and one-half years.

A confused market situation is naturally expected as a result of the court decision, but the chief difficulties should be ironed out within a short time. We feel that business will be able to go ahead actively within the next several weeks.

Fortunately the necessity for a pause in the textile markets comes at a time when the mills are in a very favorable technical position. The volume of orders on hand now and the absence of burdensome stocks should by all means mitigate against anything approaching market demoralization.

We share the opinion that business will be much better as soon as the atmosphere is cleared.

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STRAIGHT-BELT D R I V E



Standard on new No. 50 Leeson Winders and may be installed on older machines equipped with clutch-type drive.

Single belt for 12 spindles, has twice the life of belt on 6 spindles with serpentine drive.

75% saving in stops for belt repairs.

Reduces time required for mechanical supervision and saves cost of replacing clutch parts.

Slow start reduces end breakage. Production increased.

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2533

Mill News Items

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Iselin-Jefferson Company, New York, have been appointed sole selling agents for the Woodside Mills.

ERWIN, N. C.—The Erwin Cotton Mills have just purchased one of the Guillet overhauling systems from the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NEWBERRY, S. C.—The Mollohon plant of the Kendall Mills are using the Guillet overhauling system on a rental basis, in the reconditioning of their machinery.

SPRAY, N. C.—The Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C., are overhauling the machinery of the Spray Cotton Mills with the Guillet overhauling system.

DECATUR, ALA.—Cooper-Wells Company here has let contract for an addition to their hosiery mills here that will represent an expenditure of \$50,000.

VALDESE, N. C.—The Blackstone Hosiery Mills have been incorporated here by H. D. Grill, of Valdese, P. D. Hutchinson, of Charlotte, and George Blankenstein, of New York. The company has operated a hosiery mill here for some time.

CLINTON, S. C.—The Clinton Weaving Mills, Inc., has been granted a charter from the office of Secretary of State, with 100 shares of stock of no par value. Following are the officers: R. M. Carlisle, president, and Laura Somaini, secretary and treasurer.

PADUCAH, KY.—Fire destroyed the Paducah Hosiery Company plant December 27th at a loss said to exceed \$60,000. The plant had been closed for a number of months.

Louis Rubel, president, said the fire ruined machinery which was soon to have been removed to Murray, Ky.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.—A. A. Whitener and several members of his family have purchased the stock of the Rhodes interests in the Rhodes-Whitener Mills here. Mr. Whitener, whose home is in Hickory, will continue as president of the company and will have offices here. D. P. Rhodes, of Lincolnton, has been general manager of the mill, and Paul Rhodes, secretary and treasurer.

KINSTON, N. C.—The trustees of the Caswell Mills, Inc., hope to have the spinning plant in operation soon. They will operate it under an order from Judge Isaac M. Meekins, of Federal Court.

The trustees, it as stated, hope to employ a full complement of operatives. Three hundred and sixty persons worked in the plant before the owning company failed a year ago.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Dividend checks have been paid by several mills of the Greenville area.

Dunean Mills paid \$10,500 on preferred stock, Victor-Monaghan paid \$11,000 in dividends on preferred stock, Southern Bleachery & Print Works at Taylors paid \$40,000 on preferred stock and Southern Weaving Company paid \$11,200 on common and preferred stock.

Union-Buffalo Mills at Union, of which Fred W. Symmes of Greenville is president, paid \$30,000 in dividends on preferred stock.

Mill News Items

MONTICELLO, ARK.—After five months of idleness, idleness, operations at the Monticello Cotton Mill have here resumed. Manager Terral Spencer of the plant said around 200 operatives would be employed. Announcement was made of the installation of new machinery in the factory.

SALUDA, S. C.—The Nantex Manufacturing Company's local unit, the new garment factory here, has started operations. The machinery for the initial group of girls and women has been installed and 60 have been called to work already. A fortnight will be required to familiarize this number with the work, and then 60 more will be called to work and so on until the plant's capacity of 200 operatives has been called.

ROSEBORO, N. C.—The Rosedale Manufacturing Company has been reorganized as the Hill Spinning Company, and has been granted a charter with an authorized capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are N. B. Hill, Susan G. Herring and H. H. Hall. Mr. Hill was for many years superintendent of the Caswell Mills, Kinston, N. C., and will have charge of manufacturing. The mill has 5,000 spindles and has been operated on 8s to 16s yarns.

HOPEWELL, VA.—Work will begun this week in the acid area of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, in tearing down and removing 19 of the old buildings in that area. The work of dismantling will be in charge of the firm of Gresham & Ware of Petersburg, Va., that was awarded the contract. The dismantling of these buildings will in no way affect the operating of the knitting and dyeing plants now in operation, as they are located about a mile from the main operating plant.

HOPEWELL, VA.—Hopewell has a good opportunity now to land as many as six plants for the dyeing and printing of textiles. These plants employ between 500 and 2,000 persons each, and are now located in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and in the New England States.

Richmond already has secured one plant for the dyeing and printing of textiles. It is the Richmond Piece Works. This plant will open here about March 1st in the former Simmons Mattress Company building at Third and Hull streets, South Richmond.

Yarn Stiffness Measurement

An instrument that measures quantitatively the stiffness of treated and untreated yarns, and that is especially valuable for determining the effect upon yarns of various size mixtures, has been developed by Dr. Irving J. Saxl and is described in the January *Textile Research*. "It consists essentially in determining the force necessary to bend a piece of yarn, held at one end, through various angles. For convenience in the application of the force, the yarn is formed into a U-bend, the load being applied at the center of the U. The bending angle is variable by means of a turning device. The instrument is used in conjunction with an analytical balance. The method described lends itself to a great many different applications. Among others, the load-versus-deflection characteristics for various types of yarn have been determined. The influence of the number of filaments and proper sizing upon the stiffness is shown, as is the hysteresis effect.

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One Ply Oak and One Ply Kromatan
Combination Leather Belt

**Cuts
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**in the Spinning and
Weave Rooms**

—because it hugs the pulleys, delivers the maximum in power, and wears longer than regular oak belting.

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Superintendent with practical experience in all departments making upholstery, drapery, tie and dress goods on silk, rayon, acetate, and cotton. A-1 man on Jacquards and looms. Textile school graduate. Good manager of help. Married. Can furnish best of references and willing to go anywhere for right party. Write "Drapery," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

1—Used Portable Barber-Colman Warp Tying-in Machine, in good condition. Must be equipped with Type "D" Knotter.
1—Transfer Creel (only) for High Speed Warper. Either for Universal or Foster Packages.
Address "Machinery," care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

100-125 H. P. first class boiler. Write details to Box 1067, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED

A man thoroughly posted as to how good yarn should be made but who through age or some physical ailment is unable to devote but a few hours a day in an advisory capacity for a carded yarn mill of less than 5,000 spindles. Living is cheap, place healthy, rolling country in Georgia and association with contented help should be delightfully pleasant. No active interest in business expected which must be reflected in remuneration to be paid. Address "X. Y. Z.," care Textile Bulletin.

OVERSEER WEAVING, now employed, wants to make change. 5 years' experience on silks, rayon and cotton fancies. Good references. Let me hear from you. Write "Weaver," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Two spindle plumbers, to overhaul spinning. Job will last about eight weeks. Give age, experience and reference from last place worked. Booze fighters and trouble makers need not apply. Address "B. T. R.," care Textile Bulletin.

Japanese Imports Larger

Washington. — Average monthly imports of cotton cloth from Japan will stabilize at around 3 million yards, it was seen by observers here as the Commerce Department made public figures showing imports of the Nipponese textiles during the first 11 months of 1935.

According to department figures, the United States imported 33,983,000 square yards of cotton cloth from Japan in the first 11 months of last year, which averages slightly over 3 million yards a month. These figures are significant, some believe, when it is remembered that the Japanese ambassador recently informed the State Department that his country has already undertaken to voluntarily limit cloth exports to the United States. This statement was taken to mean by many that cloth exports to the United States from the island empire have now reached a figure at which they will be stabilized.

A slight decline of Japanese cotton cloth imports during November from the preceding month is recorded by Department of Commerce figures, which reveal that a total of 3,076,000 square yards were imported from Japan for consumption in November as compared with 3,668,000 square

yards in October. Of the November total 2,773,000 square yards were bleached cloth and 303,000 square yards were printed, dyed or colored. No imports of unbleached cloth were recorded.

The preliminary figures reveal that a total of 33,983,000 square yards of cotton cloth were imported from Japan for consumption in the January-November, 1935, period, as compared with 5,077,000 square yards in the same period of 1934. Of the total for the 1935 period 28,220,000 square yards were bleached cloth and 5,763,000 square yards printed, dyed or colored.

It is noted that imports for consumption comprise "imports for immediate consumption" plus withdrawals from United States bonded warehouses for consumption. Goods entered into bonded warehouses during any period added to "imports for immediate consumption" comprise what are termed "general imports," which are roughly equivalent to actual arrivals.

The 3,076,000 square yards of cotton cloth imported for consumption from Japan in November were valued at \$123,000, as compared with October imports of 3,668,000 square yards valued at \$162,000 and with November, 1934, imports of 927,000 square yards valued at \$44,000.

Total imports for consumption from all countries during November were 5,174,000 square yards valued at \$570,000 compared with 3,517,000 square yards valued at \$576,000 in November, 1934. Imports for consumption from all countries during the first 11 months of 1935 totalled 58,764,000 square yards valued at \$6,438,000 compared with 37,180,000 square yards valued at \$6,216,000 in the same period of 1934.

Dividends At Newberry

Newberry, S. C.—The Newberry Cotton Mills paid a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on a capital stock of \$1,000,000, which amounted to \$30,000.

The Mollohon Mill paid a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on \$825,000 preferred stock, which amounted to \$28,875.

The Oakland Cotton Mill paid a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on \$510,000 preferred stock, which amounted to \$17,950.

Urge Mills To Hold Prices

A statement issued from the offices of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association in Gastonia Monday in the wake of the Supreme Court decision invalidating AAA processing taxes, sounded a note of rejoicing that the processing levies have been tossed into the government waste-basket and a note of warning to combed yarn mills to hold their prices at present levels. The statement from this association, representing practically all Southern combed yarn spindles, condemned as "folly" any tendency to indulge in price cutting.

The statement in full was as follows:

"The combed yarn spinning industry has paid out millions in the processing tax which on combed cotton yarns amounted to 6 cents a pound. They have to a great extent absorbed the tax, being unable in most instances to pass it fully on to the customer. As a consequence, it would be folly for the combed yarn mills not to hold to their present price scale. Customers will be amply cared for by the so-called 'Charlotte clause' adopted by the industry last August. We are happy indeed that the Supreme Court has seen fit to remove this travesty on justice as practiced by the AAA program through its cotton processing tax."

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Textile Patents

Several textile patents were granted last week, according to Paul H. Eaton, patent attorney, Charlotte.

Charles E. McGhee and Bryant W. Gossett have solved the impossible in perfecting a machine for re-finishes textile rings, and for which they obtained broad coverage. Their machine refinishes spinning rings,

twisting rings and the like and cause them to look like new rings, and to perform equal to new rings. They have several machines in operation and have already refinished hundreds of thousands of rings for textile mills, which are reported to give excellent results. The machine is of the centerless grinder type, yet it cuts all portions of the ring to equal thickness regardless of its being out of

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round or warped out of a common plane.

The other Gastonia securing a patent was also of textile nature, and was granted to J. Gottlieb, president of Threads, Inc. It relates to a colored cap to be inserted over the end of a yarn cone before the yarn is wound thereon. Each manufacturer desires his thread on a cone of a particular color so his operators will know where to place the thread. This has caused thread manufacturers to stock large quantities of differently colored cones to fill their orders. By this invention, the thread manufacturer needs only to stock one supply of plain cones, and then he sticks the caps of the desired color on the cones to fill an order and then winds the thread thereon.

Pannill Erecting Four-Story Plant

Application has been made by Pannill Knitting Company, Martinsville, Va., for permit to erect a new building adjoining its present plant to house the spring needle machines recently purchased from William Sloan & Co., Norfolk, Va., according to an officer of the company. This will be the ninth addition since the company entered business in 1925.

The two units will be operated separately.

Excavation for the new four-story building, having 44,000 square feet of floor space, began last week-end.

Paul B. Eaton PATENT LAWYER

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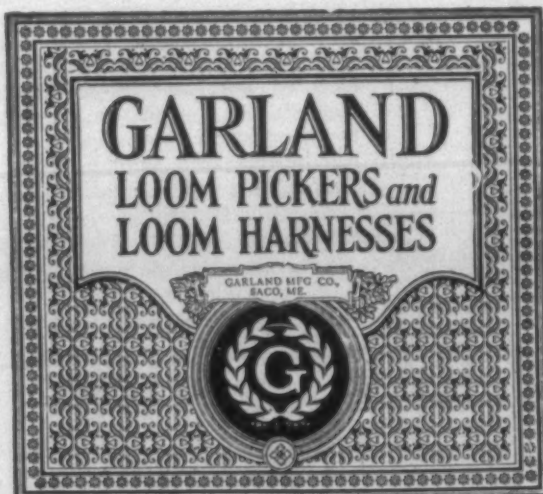
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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—A moderate increase in sales of cotton goods was noted last week. Some buyers were in the market for their January needs, being apparently unwilling to delay longer, in spite of the hesitation that was noted as the markets awaited the court decision on AAA.

The spurt in print cloths late last week resulted in movement of fairly substantial amounts of the key styles. No price changes developed, except that on the 38½-inch 6.25 yard 60x48s spots sold at 5¾c and contracts at 5½c. At the opening of the week both spots and later goods had been available at 5 7-16c. Sales of print cloth yarn goods for the week, despite the good business on Friday, ran below current production.

Carded broadcloths sold better and there was good business on both 100x60s and 80x60s, although the business was insufficient to bring any increases in prices. The statistical position on both styles, however, is such that there is widespread belief that the next move will be upward.

The sheeting divisions developed no active amount of business last week, but there was moderate day-to-day buying which left mills in a strong position on most cloths. One or two styles had slid off a little during the week, but in general prices were well maintained.

The fine goods markets generally were quiet. There was good inquiry for later deliveries of combed lawns at current spot prices, but mills were unwilling to accept business on that basis. The quantities offered for near deliveries at the lowest market prices were said to be negligible and most mills wanted ⅛c to ¼c a yard more even for spots. Several mills were unwilling to quote distant futures at this time, believing that their best interests lay in awaiting a stronger market.

There was some fairly good buying of fancy cloths. Some colored yarn fancies in novelty weaves were booked and there also was moderate business on sheer descriptions for later spring promotions. Most converters had completed their covering on the rough weaves for early spring promotions and were giving a good deal of attention to pressing mills for early deliveries.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9¼
Brown sheetings, standard	9¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7¾
Dress gingham	17¼
Staple gingham	10

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little change in the yarn market during the week. The market suffered from the usual seasonal dullness at the end of the year and there was general hesitation as buyers and sellers awaited the fate of the AAA in its court test. Prices were generally unchanged, although easier quotations were noted in some quarters. Inquiry was fairly active but most buyers were not inclined to cover ahead.

Large suppliers say they have no intention of forcing yarn into the market and thus putting undue pressure against prices. Instead, the majority of sellers believe efforts to stimulate contracting should be deferred until there are definite signs of spontaneous interest among consumers of sale cotton yarns.

A further period such as the trade has been going through, therefore, is to be looked for in the yarn business, experienced observers say, except that the rate of deliveries against existing contracts is likely to be stepped up very materially, as compared with the December weekly average. Distributors claim that customers contracted at attractive prices for the bulk of yarn coming to them this month and later, and probably will want it shipped as scheduled.

Most local houses report that they are entering the new year with order books better filled than in previous years, and some claim unfilled orders with them are the heaviest since 1929.

One feature of the market, even during the last week of the year, has been that specifications on running contracts have held up much better than at this time in recent years. In one instance a combed spinner asked a large customer if it would be satisfactory if his plant were to be closed for the regular year-end shutdown and he was informed the knitter needed the yarn and that deliveries must be made as usual. Manufacturers with contracts placed appear to have slackened off little at the year-end.

This indicates to spinners that once the uncertainty in connection with the processing tax is removed there will be a fairly prompt renewal of demand. They assert that many manufacturers, especially in the knitting field, have been buying yarns on a short-time basis with this in mind and once the tax question is settled there will be more forward delivery business.

Southern Single Skeins		24s	36½-37
8s	30½	26s	37½-38
10s	31	30s	39½-40
12s	31½	40s	46
14s	32	40s ex.	47
16s	32½	50s	51
20s	34	Duck Yarns 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	36½	8s	31
30s	38	10s	31-31½
36s	43	12s	32-32½
40s	45	16s	33½
Southern Single Warps		20s	34½-35
8s	31	Carpet Yarns	
10s	31½	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
12s	32	and 4-ply	28½-30
14s	32½	Colored stripes, 8, 3	
16s	33	and 4-ply	29-29½
20s	34½-35	White carpets, 8s, 3	
26s	36½-37	and 4-ply	31
30s	37½-38	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
36s	39½-40	8s, 1-ply	27-27½
40s	46	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	28
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	30
8s	31	12s, 2-ply	30½
10s	31-31½	16s, 2-ply	32
12s	32	20s, 2-ply	33-33½
14s	32½	30s, 2-ply	37½
16s	33-33½	Southern Frame Cones	
20s	34½-35	8s	30½
24s	36½-37	10s	31
26s	37½-38	12s	31½
30s	39½-40	14s	32
36s	44	16s	32½
40s	46	18s	33
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		24s	35½
8s	30½-31	26s	36½
10s	31-31½	28s	37½
12s	31½-32	30s	38-38½
14s	32-33½	40s	44
16s	33-33½		
20s	34½-35		

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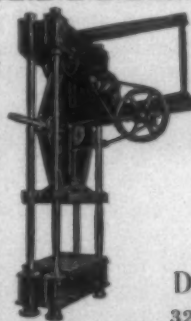


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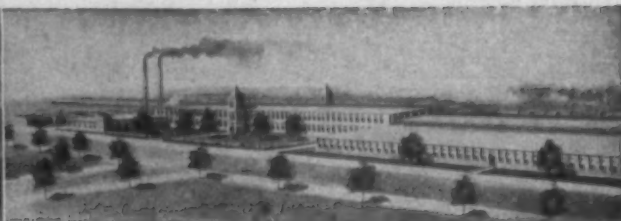
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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

BALFOUR, N. C.

THINGS WORTH WHILE ARE ALWAYS HAPPENING AROUND BALFOUR MILLS

Capt. Ellison A. Smythe, the president of Balfour Mills, is one of the oldest active textile leaders in the South. He is 88 years old and makes a daily visit to the mill, and is deeply interested in the quality of the output.

Mr. D. B. Coltrane, of Concord, president and treasurer of Norwood Mfg. Co., Norwood, N. C., is 92, and Mr. Robt. R. Ray, secretary and treasurer of McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C., is almost 84—all in North Carolina. They are all pioneers in the textile industry and are among the grandest and most beloved textile men.

On his birthday recently, Captain Smythe was the recipient of a present from the employees of Balfour Mills, with every one a contributor. He has never at any time had trouble with labor and he has merited the esteem and good will of all who have worked for him; it is their delight to give him loyal co-operation.

A THANKSGIVING TURKEY

Every overseer at Balfour received a turkey from Captain Smythe for Thanksgiving, and they ate so much that they all learned to gobble. It is no wonder that people stay with this good man. He was for many years at Pelzer, S. C., and a number of his people followed him to Balfour. Superintendent W. E. Hammond has been with Captain Smyth around 40 years, and says there has never been a finer man than the captain.

CHRISTMAS SAVING CLUB

The people at Balfour listened to the advice of Captain Smyth and organized a Christmas Saving Club—just a small amount held out from their wages each week—and on Dec. 18th \$8,000 came to them as a reward for thrift. There was no one at Balfour Mills who was "hard up" Christmas.

Some only saved the amount that others (in other places) paid into the labor union fund for the upkeep of union officials; but it amounted to a nice sum in a year's time, and made Christmas happy for their own loved ones.

A BANQUET DEC. 21ST

Captain Smyth gives a banquet every Christmas which

is looked forward to and enjoyed by a hundred or more guests each season. The date this time was Dec. 21st and when the writer was at Balfour Mills just before this, everyone was talking about the treat in store for them—not so much the eats, as the joy they would have in being with Captain Smyth a couple of hours.

BOY SCOUTS AND OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL

A Boy Scout Club is to be organized soon. There is nothing finer for boys. One never hears of a real live Boy Scout going wrong. Go to all the reformatories and to all the jails and make investigations. A real honest-to-goodness Boy Scout won't be found there.

The pretty Community Building will be the scene of educational activities, with classes taught for both morning and evening shifts, and these fine people will take advantage of this splendid opportunity for improving their talents in various lines.

OFFICIALS AND OVERSEERS

Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, president; Joe Smyth, vice-president and general manager; R. F. Ross, the secretary (as listed in the Directory), is a charming young lady. The employees call her "Miss Bobbie." W. E. Hammond, superintendent.

F. R. Peeler is overseer carding and spinning, first, and H. E. Baker on second shift; C. C. Pressley, overseer weaving, first, and L. E. Hooper on second shift; Tom Smyth, assistant superintendent and outside overseer; E. S. Gregory, overseer cloth room; Will Heaton, chief engineer; C. R. Stagg, day master mechanic, and H. A. Shealey, night master mechanic.

A pleasant visit.

"Aunt Becky" was a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hooper, and truly enjoyed their splendid hospitality. They are delightful people, have a lovely home and one fine little son, who showed me a perfect report card from his school teacher.

CHESTER, S. C.

SPRINGS COTTON MILLS GOING NICELY—THE EUREKA PLANT GREATLY IMPROVED

The people at this place are exceptionally fine and friendly, and proud to have full time work and pay.

The original plant has been greatly improved, and the

big new addition adds much to the attractiveness, as well as giving work to more employees.

Capt. Elliott White Springs no doubt spent more for improvements in his various mills during "the depression" than any other textile leader, and now his plants are modern in every respect and ready for big business. While many lost hope and wailed in despair he forged ahead with faith in the future, keeping his people employed almost continuously, and he deserves great credit for it.

We are proud of our subscription list at Eureka, taking in the leaders one hundred per cent, along with others who are fitting themselves for leadership.

E. F. Robbins, genial son of the manager, is superintendent; O. V. Coggins is carder on first and A. Q. Adams on second shift; C. W. Wilbanks is spinner on first and Fred Bodie on second shift; L. C. Finley is weaver on first and W. R. Dill on second shift; C. B. McCorkle, overseer the cloth room; L. B. Knox, master mechanic.

C. B. Brock, card grinder; S. M. Douglas, section man in spinning; J. A. Richardson, second hand in weaving; Johnnie Miller, in weave room; J. G. McKinney and J. M. Puckett, loom fixers, are among the live wires at Eureka.

AT SPRINGSTEIN PLANT

Improvements have been made here same as at other mills in the Springs chain. J. H. Sanders is superintendent, and a very pleasant gentleman.

W. T. Creswell is overseer carding on first shift and J. C. Flynn on second shift; H. P. Walker, overseer spinning; C. D. Miller, section man in card room, and R. W. Jones, card grinder, are among our subscribers here at present. Am hoping to add others soon.

CRAMERTON, N. C.

CRAMERTON PRODUCTS ABSOLUTELY IRRESISTABLE

Picture shows, circuses, etc., always draw big crowds. So do the display room at Cramerton Mills, and on the highway, where perfectly lovely products in various silk, rayon and fancy cotton weaves draw the money right out of one's pocket—even if it had been tucked away for the preacher!

Cramerton is one of the prettiest mill villages in the State, with exceptionally nice homes for operatives. There are two mills, but the writer only stopped at the weave mill, where J. P. Stone is overseer weaving; P. W. Martin, designer; R. W. Dyer, in charge of shipping; Y. E. Springfield, overseer the cloth room; R. A. Van Pelt, overseer winding, and C. F. Martin, overseer dyeing; C. C. Dawson is superintendent.

Our advice to the ladies is, stay away from those display rooms if your pocket is empty, for you'll be sure to break one of the commandments. But you'll be surprised how little it takes to get real dressed up in the prettiest kind of silks.

Cramerton is a little off the Gastonia highway beyond Belmont, and few people have the least idea what a lovely town it is.

McADENVILLE, N. C.

When McAden Mills are mentioned, one's thought flies to the grand and noble secretary and treasurer, Robert R. Ray, who will celebrate his 84th birthday next March. He is in normal health, his cheeks as smooth and ruddy as a boy's, and he can always be found busy at his desk.

He has a grandson, Robert Glenn, in the office, who bids fair to do honor to his wonderful grand-dad. Robert is courteous, friendly, and has a charming personality.

Mr. Smith, office manager, has been here for a number of years and is another of Nature's noblemen.

George K. Tate is superintendent; H. D. Roberts, O. S. Moore and E. C. Adcock, overseers.

I don't remember ever reading of any disturbance or scandal among the people of this little mill town, which almost joins Lowell. This section seems unusually free from anything unsavory and disreputable.

People stay home and attend to their own business, presumably, and keep themselves "unspotted from the world"—a mighty good way to live and let live.

EASLEY, S. C.

EASLEY COTTON MILL No. 1

That this is one of the most likeable places is attested by the many years service of so many who work here.

J. S. King, superintendent, has been with this company since 1908.

W. C. Waldrop, overseer carding, has been here 33 years and would not think of moving.

A. E. Smith, overseer spinning, has a record for 20 years service.

J. G. Noblitt, overseer weaving, 30 years with this company.

G. T. Owens, overseer the cloth room, grew up here and has been here all his life except two years.

T. W. Garrett, master mechanic, left once, but, like the "old black cat," he "wouldn't stay away." He has been here ten years the last time.

Many of the operatives have never worked anywhere else, and it goes without saying that there is a reason for such loyal service.

The writer had a very enjoyable visit here, though a rather short one.

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cember 30th was represented by his expression of attitude toward the 'concept of price parity.' The Secretary intimated that the selection of this objective had as its motive the achievement of balance rather than a goal of fixed prices and fixed wage scales. At the same time he made it clear that such a program had its pitfalls as is set forth in the following: 'I am sure that neither the Federal Government nor the farmers will want to stand so very long for a parity price program for a commodity if it would mean the production of a subnormal quantity of food for the American public and a reduced net income for the farmer.'

"This is a vivid outline of the dilemma faced by any government committed to a program of social or economic control. Maladjustment between agricultural and producing groups constitutes the continuing curse of our national economy. Time and again heretofore Secretary Wallace has emphasized this point, suggesting that a realistic recognition of the necessity for a downward revision of our tariff barriers would constitute the first step in the approach to a removal of these baffling disparities. Judicially and temperately undertaken, such a program should not be seriously unsettling to American industry. The paring down of high wage scales in certain key industries undoubtedly would result in a fatter pay envelope and a wider distribution of employment. The consumer would benefit from lower prices, and the purchasing power of the farmer would be substantially increased. If political expediency can be induced to yield to economic imperatives, this is the fundamental method by which the long-sought balance could be restored between our great producing groups.

"Such a program necessarily would involve readjustments, particularly for a people to whom a high tariff has become an imbedded tradition and almost a political religion. Moreover, we fear, it has developed into an obsession that not only has blinded us to our changed world creditor-debtor status, but also has obscured the fact that industrial profits, measured by the consolidated net return of industry, are even less than the average before the last two tariff boosts were jammed through Congress. Moreover, we think it might be just as well to point out two consoling reflections: 1. Reduced living standards would not necessarily result if lower prices for industrial goods increased real purchasing power. 2. The loss to our national economy would be incomparably less through such interchange of products than were incurred in making uncollectible loans to foreign customers for the purchase of American commodities.

"In making this stride toward permanent policy, it probably would be too much to expect the satisfactory achievement of such a desirable objective without making provision for the recurring shocks of readjustment. Temporary resort to such a cushioning expedient as the Domestic Allotment Plan, involving one world price to consumer but at the same time providing compensatory payments to domestic producers, should serve to bridge the chasm between emergency measures and a fixed policy. A degree of production control, if this should be deemed essential, could be obtained by denying compensatory payments to growers refusing to co-operate in an effort to hold production within economic bounds."

The Cotton Outlook (Continued from Page 12)

"In our opinion, the highlight of Secretary Wallace's address before the Farm Economic Association on De-



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